sioners, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine all cases pending in any Department which may have arisen out of any law or positive regalation which may be referred to such Department and all cases which may be referred by Congress to the determination of said Board; Congress
their decision upon all such cases to be final and
their decision upon all such cases to be final and
conclusive. An Attorney for the United States
conclusive. An Attorney for the United States
to be appointed to represent the Government before the Board, who are required to report bills to Congress for their action on all cases favorably

decided on.

Mr. Vandyke moved to lay the bill on the table. Disagreed to—Yeas 95, Nays 99.

The question was taken on passage, and decided in the negative—Yeas 99, Nays 107.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on table. Negatived—yeas 94,

The House then reconsidered the vote by which

The House then reconsidered the vote by which the bill was rejected. Yeas 102, nays 94.

Mr. Durr moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to a third reading, and this motion, at the instance of Mr. Inge, was laid on the table. Yeas 92, nays 91.

The question again recurring on the passage of the bill. Mr. INGE moved to lay it on the table. Agreed to—yeas 100 nays 96, as follows:

YEAS—Mesers. Albertson, Allen. Ashe. Averett, Bay. Bayly, Beale, Bell, Bingham, Bowins. Boyd. Brown of Miss, Buel, But, Cable, Caidwell of Ky. Campbell, Carticler, Clarke, Cobb of Als. Colcock, Daniel, Danner, Detect, Clarke, Cobb of Als. Colcock, Daniel, Danner, Detect, Clarke, Cobb, Chaidwell of Ky. Campbell, Carticler, Clarke, Cobb, Childwell of Ky. Campbell, Carticler, Clarke, Cobb, Calle, Caldwell of Ky. Campbell, Carticler, Clarke, Cobb, Childwell of Ky. Jackson of Ga., Johnson of Teon., Julian, Leffler Litlened, Mann of Pa., Marshall, Masson, Matteacon, McDonald, McDowald, McLanghan, McLane of Md., McMuller, McCusen, McWiller, Miller of Miller, Penn, Phelps, Richardson, Robbins, Jr., Ross, Seckett, Savage, Sawtede, Schoolcraft, Silvester, Spaleing, Sprague, Santon of Ky. Stephens of Ga., Stetson, Sweetzer, Thoms, Thompson of Miss, McDonald, McLanghan, Whitteesty, Weldrick, Williams, Wilmot, Young.

NAYS—Messrs Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Andrews,

Weilborn, Whitlesey, Weidrick, Williams, Wilmot, Young.
Navs-Messrs Alexander, Alston. Anderson, Andrews, Ashe. Ashman. Benneut. Bocock, Bokee, Booth Bowie, Ashe. Ashman. Benneut. Bocock, Bokee, Booth Bowie, Breck, Briggs, Brisbin, Brown, Burrows, Butler, Capell, Caldwell of N. C., Calvin, Casey, Chansler, Clingman. Conger, Corwin, Crowell, Dickey, Dixon, Duer, Dnecas, Edmundson, Elliott, Evans of Md. Evans of Ohio, Ewing, Gentry, Gitbert, Goodenow, Gott, Gouid, Grinnell, Halloway, Hammond, Hay, Haymond, Henry, Hilliard, Houseland, Helladay, Houseon, Howard Howe, Jackson of N. J., Johnson of Ky., Johnson of Ark, King of R. I., King of N. J., John A. King of N. Y., Levin, Mann of Mass., McClernand, McGsupley, McKissock, McLeon of Ky., Meacham, Moore, Morehand, Nelson, Ogle, Peck, Phorn, Physiol. McClernand, McGuppard, Stanly, Sievens of Pa., Taylor, Thempson, Thurman, Underhill, Venable, Vinton, Watkins, Wentworth, White.

Mr. INGE then moved to reconsider the vote, and on his motion the motion was laid on the ta-ble. So the bill was killed and the House ad-

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALSANY, Toesday, Feb. 11. A petition was presented from Hamilton Colge for an appropriation of \$3,000.

A Bill was reported to direct checks to be given

on baggage carried on board steamboats.

A debate on a question of printing occupied the attention of the Senate till noon.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. DOUGHERTY, from New York, appeared, subscribed the oath of office, and took his seat.

Three for licensing Pilots for the port of New-York; seven for an unconditional repeal of the Free School Law; that the property of the State be used to educate the children of the State, and for a more equal assessment of property; make retailers of intoxicating drinks respons for damages resulting from their sale; to estab lish a Free School in the Town of Suffolk, Queen's

County.

The Committee on Colleges, &c., reported adversely to the bill regulating Public Schools in the State. Referred.

CITY ITEMS.

About 10 o'clock yesterday the sun broke through the clouds and fog that had obscured his rays for the past half week, and for a time the air was as soft and balmy as that of a Spring morning. Toward evening, however, the cold, biting north wind came sweeping round the corners causing those who had been lured out by the sunshine to seek the shelter of home and the comfort of a fire. At midnight, the full moon was in midheaven, sailing through a sky as blue and unclouded as ever poetsang or lover sighed beneath.

BENEFIT OF PARODI.-Our triumphant prima donna announces her benefit for Friday of this week, when she will appear for the last time in New-York. This, with the attractive programme she offers, will suffice to fill the Opera House to

MARETZER'S BENEFIT. - The complinentary benefit to the popular Manager of the Italian Opera takes place at Astor Place this evening, when in addition to the Opera, the audience will hear the violin of Hauser and the piano of Strakosch. We learn with pleasure that every seat is already taken. No compliment was even better deserved than this, and we doubt if any other Manager, with the same means at his command, and the same difficulties to contend with, could have brought the season to a conclusion as successful as that which crowns the efforts of Maretzek.

The Eco d'Italia of Mr. Secchi di Casali appears at the beginning of its second volume in an enlarged form and a most elegant and attrac tive typography. It is now one of the handsomest sheets published in the City. We notice with pleasure this evidence of its success and pros-

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.-The lot on the corner of Broadway and Pinest, 43 feet on Broadway and 100 feet on Pinest, has lately been sold for \$115,000. A new Banking Institution has purchased a lot on the corner of Chatham and Duane sta., paying \$50,000 for it; the lot is 50 feet on Chatham and 82 feet on Duane st. The old structures are to be demolished, and highly ornamental buildings will be erected in their

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY .- Rev. Henry B. Smith will be inaugurated as Professor of Ecclesiastical History in this Institution at the Mercer-st. Church, this evening. Protessor Smith will deliver an address, and the charge will be deliver. ed by Rev. Dr. Cox. The services will commence at 74 o'clock. Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D., has signified to the Fourth Presbytery of Philadelphia, of which he is a member, his conviction that it is his duty to accept the call from the Seminary to be Professor of Theology. On the accession of Dr. Wilson, the Faculty will be complete. It is expected that he will enter upon his new labors as soon as he can be regularly transferred to the

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA MANUFAC-TURKS .- The manufacturing interest of this City and Philadelphia compare as follows, according to the United States Census, just completed: New-York has \$34,232,822 capital invested, and the an nual products of her manufactures are valued at \$105,218,308. Philadelphia has about \$33,000,000 of capital invested, and her products are valued at \$61,000,000 per annum.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER has been invited to give his Lecture on Character in the Tabernacle, and has consented to do so. We think nothing more can be needed to secure an overflowing bouse.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN'S Lecture on The Ideal and The Actual will be given at Clinton Hall to night. (See card.

FOR THE GOLD REGIONS .- The steamship Georgia, Capt. Porter, sailed yesterday afternoon for Havana and Chagres. A list of passengers will be found in another column. Among the passengers to Havans, we notice the names of

the lady and daughter of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, -The new steamship North America, Captain Tinkelpau, sailed yesterday afternoon for Chagres, with about one hundred passengers.

MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY .- The Court of Inquiry instituted to ascertain whether Captain Henry Marx, of the 3d Regiment N. Y. S. Militia, had in any manner vacated his commission in said Regiment, have reported that he had not, and that the election of another in his place was illegal and of no effect. The finding has been ap. proved by the Major General, and Capt. Mark has been ordered to resume the command of the

NAVAL INQUIRY .- A Court of Inquiry was recently held at the Navy Yard, to investigate certain charges preferred by Capt. Luce, of the steam ship Arctic, against Passed Midshipman G. H. Bier, United States Navy, and third officer of that vessel. The Court gave a unanimous decisionfirst, that Passed Midshipman Bier was not guilty of neglect of duty in leaving the deck while on duty: secondly, that he was not guilty of general neglect of duty; and, thirdly, that he was not guilty of running the ship off her course. The report, after thus specially deciding that Passed Midshipman Bier was innocent of all the charges preferred against him by his Commander, proceeds to make the general declaration, that the conduct of all the officers of the Navy connected with the Arctic bas at all times been correct and proper .-We presume that Capt. Luce, being nothing but a captain in the commercial marine, will not again venture before a Board of Naval gentry to prefer charges against one of their own kidney. If he does, we fancy the reports will be all like the one we here record. What can a civil Captain know about duty, compared with a Passed Midshipman

in the Navy? DROWNED .- Don Levy, formerly employed in the Custom House in Jersey City, and recently as a night watchman in the Public Stores in this City, was yesterday morning taken out of the river at Jersey City, dead. He is supposed to have fallen off the dock during the fog Monday night.

The stage drivers appear to have hard work to please those whose duty it is to carry out the directions of the new Mayor. David Hagan, driver of one of the Broadway and Fortysecond-st. line of stages, was arrested on Monday for driving faster than the law allows. He was taken to the Mayor's office. On the same day the police arrested seven drivers of various Broadway stages, for driving too slow, in opposition to the Mayor's manifesto. They were fined \$1 each and allowed to go about their business. We hope the police will continue their efforts until the drivers learn to behave themselves.

More Stage Licenses Revoked. - Mayor Kingsland, on Monday, revoked the licenses of five of Cornell & Turnure's line of Fifth avenue and Broadway stages. The reason assigned, is some failure to comply with the rules laid down for the regulation of stage licenses.

A NEW LINE OF STAGES .- There is to be a new line of Stages started in a few days, to run across the City, from the North to the East River, to accommodate the mechanics and other working classes, and all other persons who wish to avail themselves of the cheap fare system, as the fare is to be three cents only for riding any distance in said line. The Stages are to be new, and large enough to accommodate sixteen to eighteen pas sengers. They are to run from the Williamsburgh Ferry, foot of Grand-st, to the Hoboken Ferry, foot of Canal-st.

IMPORTANT DECISION .- In the case of Alfred G. Benson, and others, against the Corporation of the City of New-York, Judge Barculo has decided in favor of the City. The plaintiffs, residents of Brooklyn, brought an action to restrain the Corporation from leasing the Fulton, South and Hamilton Ferries, between this City and Brooklyn, claiming that they were entitled to those Ferries under license from the State. The Corporation maintained that the Ferry franchise belongs exclusively to them, and that they cannot be restrained from leasing a Ferry privilege to whom. soever they please. The Common Council had passed a resolution some time since, leasing the Ferries to the other defendants named Leroy and Pierpont, for ten years, at a rent of \$35,000. The decision is very full, and decides every point in favor of the City-thus giving to New-Yo.k complete control over all Ferry privileges.

COGSWELL'S PANORAMA OF CALIFORNIA AND THE ISTHMUS .- The exhibition of this work of art at the Minerva Rooms will close on Thursday evening next. There has not been in the City for a long time an exhibition more deserving of public patronage than this, and we are happy to pearn that it has met with that patronage it so eminently deserves. It has been nightly attended by highly respectable audiences for many weeks. The following letter from a distinguished artist will show the estimation in which it is held by those who are judges:

by those who are judges:

Stony Brook, Sunday, Feb 9 1251.

WM. Cogswell, Esq.—Derr Sir. I was in town last week, and, hearing very favorable mention of your Panotama of California and the Isthmus, myself and a brother ards stepped in to take a trip to the Gold Diggings. We were delighted with the artistic manner in which every thing was handled. The beauty of the Charres River—the vegetation—the goard and orange trees—the storm—the rough pass over the mountains; also, the old convents and churches at Panama, are worth alone the price of admission. A visit so instructive and reasonable should be made by every one. Wishing you success, I leave you in the the hands of a generous public. Yours, truly.

MM. S. MOUNT

All who have not seen this Panorama should avail themselves of this, the last opportunity.

IMPORTANT LECTURE .- Dr. BANNING lectures To-Night, at 74 o'clock, at the Hope Chapel, 718 Broad way, on" the Functions of the Lungs, and the Causes. Prevention and Cure of Consumption and Bronchitta." In the hands of Dr. Banning, this Lecture cannot fail to be in. structive and amusing to all who will attend. Admission

We invite the attention of capitalists and others to the sale of about 40 valuable building lots at and fion, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, a the Merchants' Exchange. The above lots are situated on Eighteenth and Nineteenth ats, on and between the Saventh and Eighth avenues, all lying nearly together, in a densely populated neighborhood, and all fitted for immediate im provements. Title unquestionable, and terms liberal. Also four lots on Fortleth at , near Third-av.; two lots on Sixthav., near Fifty-sixth-st, and the valuable property known as 208 Pearlest. Maps of the building lots can be had at the auction rooms, 7 Broad st. (1,371)

ADVERTISEMENT .- Valentines with Jewelry, a most delicate way of making presents to ladies, are offered for sale, or prepared to order, by Buncs, of 37 Chatham-st. Valentines, rich, rare and elegant, which nothing can equal for heauty and taste, can be selected from the large assort-

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL A POLICE ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL A FOLLOW OFFICER ON MONday night a disturbance took place in the Fifth Ward, when officer Adams Interfered to quellit. He was attacked by a nise named Wm. O'Brien, assisted by three others, named James Cueningism. John McKinney and Terrence Cook, who beat him in a shocking maner. Several of the Fifth Ward Poince soon arrived on the spot and succeeded in arresting all of them. They were locked up for trial in default of \$500 ball each.

SUDDEN DEATH .- An inquest was yesterday heid at the house 17 Rose-at upon the body of John Fitz sin mr.ps, a native of Ireland, 46 years of age, who died sad denly at his residence, yeaterday morning, after an illnes of two days. A verdict of death by apopiexy was remiere by the Jury.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE .- A female anned Barbara Harris, on Monday evening attempted to commit suicide by taking a quantity of isadenem. Sne was, soon after taking the poison, discovered by her mether laboring under the effects of it. Medical aid was immediately procured, and the polson was removed. She was then sent to the Jefferson Market Prison by request of her mother.

ARREST OF A STAGE DRIVER .- David Hogan, river of stage No. 61. Broadway and Forty-secones was yesterday arrested on a charge of driving oldewalkan the corner of Canal st. and Broadway. b ing an iron railing, together with a lamp and awning post. He was taken to the Mayor's office, where his license was

DEATH BY SUFFOCATION.—A man named Francis McGowan on Monday afternoon west into the grocery of Catharine Wood, 123 Twenty-third-st, and assed for some meat and a glass of beer. He was somewhat intoxicated at the time. A few moments after receiving the most he was observed by Mr. Wood to turn black in the most he was observed by Mr. Wood to turn black in the rost he was observed by Mr. Wood to turn black in the state in the series of the series of

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1, 1851, It is due to the friends and patrons of Gregory's Express to give them the credit of bringing their dispatches through exclusively by the two last steamers. The Panams rot having arrived with the mails from New York of Nov. 11, Gregory, with his usual foresight, put the most of his news-papers and packages on the new steamer Constitution, and thus supplied, exclusively, the city and press with New-York papers of Nov. 13, besides

formishing his customers and patrons with their letters in time to answer this day.

The Northerner arrived twenty four hours after the Constitution, having sailed from Panama five days after the latter, and six days after the Pausone, bringing a few stray mall-bags which wer lett on the 1sthmus and too late for the Panama.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE BROOKLYN FERRY QUESTION. - Judge Barculo has rendered a decision in this case. The object of the suit, it will be recollected, was to re. strain the Corporation of New-York from granting a lease of the Fulton and South Ferries, &c. be tween New-York and Brooklyn, and the lessees from receiving a lease, on the ground that the State had resumed the control of the Ferries by the State law of 1849, and that in pursuance of the provisions of that law the Commissioners appointed by virtue of it, gave to A. G. Benson and others a lease of those Ferries; and they claim that their lease superseded the right of the Corporation to make a lease to other parties.

On the contrary, it was claimed by Messrs. Henry E. Davies and Van Buren, counsel on behalf of New York, that the right of those Ferries belonged to the Corporation of New-York by virtue of its three charters, (the Donegan, Cornberry and Montgomery charters,) Messrs. D. C. and M. being the local Governors at the respective times and that the Corportion had granted to them by the Crown, in fee, the right forever to "keep, set up and maintain" so many, and such Ferries, all around Manhattan Island, as to the Common Council of New York might seem meet and proper; and by these charters there was also granted, in fee, a Ferry which was declared to have been established for fifty years before the granting of the Cornberry charter in 1708, and with this right was granted the fees and emolu-ments of all such Ferries to the Corporation of New York forever.
It was also contended by Messrs. D and others

that these grants were grants of property to the Corporation of New-York, and are protected from eing resumed by the Legislature by the Consti-ution of the United States.

It was contended on the other side that the

grants were but grants of political power, not coupled with any rights of property, and that, therefore, the Legislature was authorized at any time to direct the mode and manner and exercise of this power, or to resume it themselves.

The points in favor of the Corporation were also urged by Messrs. Cutting and Dikeman, counsel for Messrs. Le Roy and Pierrepont and others, trustees, and the reverse maintained by Messrs. D. Marvin, Wm. Kent and B. F. Butler for plain-

tiffs, Mesars Benson and others, claiming a lease from the Commissioners.

Judge Barculo, in his decision, has sustained all the grounds taken on behalf of the Corporation, and held that the Ferries were grants of private property, with which the Legislature cannot terfere.

NAVAL .- The U. S. revenue cutter Forward, of the Philadelphia Station, Commander H. B. Nones, returned yesterday from Boston, where she had been ordered for the purpose of bringing to this City the articles at that place intended for exhibition at the World's Fair. This she did not succeed in doing, as many of the boxes were too large to be admitted through her hatchways, and the amount of goods ready to be shipped (being about 300 tuns) was too great for her capacity.— Capt. Nones informs us that a vessel was to be chartered in that city, capable of receiving and conveying them hither. The Forward left Boston on the 7th, and experienced very cold and bois-terous weather during most of the passage. The thermometer on the first day out, at 6 o'clock, A. M., was down to zero, and one m frozen as to be disabled for duty. e man was so badly

PHILADELPHIA

Man Drowned-Black Sallors-Markets, &c. Correspondence of The Tribune.

- PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 11. During the last trip of the bark Elk, between Boston and this port, Francis Howly, seaman, of

Boston, was lost overboard and drowned.
U. S. District Court - Judge Kane. - A Black
Seaman not required to jeopardize his liberty Thomas O'Hara vs. Schooner Uncas. Claim for wages and petition for discharge from Shipping Articles. The libellant is a colored man, and al-leged that he was informed at the time he signed the Shipping Articles, that the vessel was bound to Boston, and thence to other ports, and back to the port of departure. He did not read the arti-cles before signing, and on his arrival here was nformed that the vessel would sail for Savannah Having been in that port before, and tasted the tender mercies of their law in relation to free colored men, he declined going, and alleged a breach of contract. A libel having been filed, the Court decreed a discharge from the service of the vessel

of contract. A floct naving been filed, the Court decreed a discharge from the service of the vessel and payment of amount of wages due.

The Corron market is quiet and prices steady. The export demand for Froux continues insited. A sale of standard brands for shipment at \$4.50 \(\phi \) bri, which is the uniform asking rate. Sales in lots for city use within the range of \$4.56 \(\phi \) big for common and extrabrands. Small sales of five Flows at \$3.50, and Conn Meat at \$3.27 \(\phi \) bbrl. Whear is but little inquired after. A small sale of fair and prime red at \$1.21 \(0.5 \phi \) bush. Rvs is carce. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 75 cts. Conn is in fair demand for shipment, and several lots of yellow in store sold at 00 cts. and 1,500 bushels white yesterday at 61 cts. Oats are in good demand. Sales of 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania at 45 cts. P bushel, in Groceries no change. Supplies of New Orleans Sucar and Molasses are coming forward freely, and purchasers are holding off an articipation of some concession in prices. Whits art is tendy. Small sales of thods. at 23, and bris at 25 cents.

SALES OF STOCKS—First Board—476 Girard Bk, 131 4,000 Read RR, 30; 50 do, 334; 5,125 Lehiga Mort (c. 76), 47; 50 N A Conl. 174; 1,000 Lenigh 5s. 814; 2,000 U S 6s. 62, 114; 1,500 State 6s. 834; 50 Far & Mech Bk, 704-15 Planter's Bk, Tenn. 70; 100 Morris Canal. 181; 2,000 U S 6s. 62, 114; 1,500 State 6s. 834; 100 Cincinnaties, 70, 63; 1,000 Read RR 6s. 77, 704; 4,000 Cincinnaties, 70, 63; 1,000 Read RR 6s. 200 RR 30; 100 Lehigh 6s. 84; 1,000 State 6s. 101; 450 RR 30; 100 Read RR 6s. 200 RR 30; 100 Lehigh 6s. 84; 1,000 State 6s. 101; 450 RR 30; 100 Lehigh 6s. 84; 1,000 State 6s. 101; 450 RR 30; 100 Cincinnaties, 70, 63; 100 Cincinnati

MASSACHUSETTS .- Yesterday was appointed to continue the balloting for U.S. Senator in the Legislature of Massachusetts, but as the session of the preceding day was prolonged till 4 o'clock in the morning, we presume the members did not feel like work when the usual hour for assembling arrived. At any rate, we have no account of their doing anything about the Senator.

New Jersey - The New Jersey Industrial Legislature assembled in Trenton yesterday at 1 o'clock, P.M. Among the delegates elected are G. C. Stewart and Isaac Bannister of Essex Co.; J. M. Vreeland and Wm. Rowe, of Hudson; T. D. Hexie and D. Wells of Passaic, and J. S. Blakeley, James C. Robinson and George H. Evans of Monmouth. They will hold several public meetings at which Dr. Charles Skelton, (M.C.) T. A. Hoxie, M L.) and other prominent friends of National Reform have been invited to speak. It remains in session the whole of the week, we understand.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES -Washington, Monday, Feb. 10, 1851.—A. C. Harris, Esq. of Obio, H. C. Day and Jonathan Edgar, ris, Esq. of Onio, H. C. Day and Jonathan Edgar, Esqs. of New-York, and Champion S. Chase, Esq. of Wisconsin, were admitted as attorneys and counsellors of this Court. No. 75. Jeremiah Van Hensselaer, plaintiff in error, es. John Watts's executors et al. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Wood for the defendants in error, and by Mr. Webster for the plaintiff in error.
Adjourned till to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO. Opening of the Mexican Congress-Address of the President-Relations with the United States-Public Debt.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

MEXICO, Friday, Jun. 3, 1351. To the Editors of the New-York Tribune:

On the lat inst the Members of Congress assembled, and the same was opened in due form. There were many people present-a greater unm ber than I have ever seen before on any similar occasion. The Diplomatic corps appeared dressed in their respective uniforms, each one having his badge of honor on the left breast of a new cost. among them I could perceive our Minister, (Mr. Letcher,) together with the Secretary of Legation. I could not but admire the beautiful sim plicity and good taste of Mr. Letcher's dress when contrasted with the tinsel of the other foreign Ministers-a new suit of black, with linen as white as snow, (for a wonder) adorned his fine person, and his grave, venerable and gentlemanly appearance made him appear superior to all the rest. I should really have felt perfectly contented with him, and would have cordially embraced him on the spot, but for the bad habit he has acquired of living at the expense of a commercial house of this city. However, let every one enjoy

his own taste. The amiable President of the Republic, after having been seated a few moments, rose and in a grave and feeling manner read from a paper a speech of more than an hour's length. I will do myself the pleasure to send you the whole at a future time. I select at present what appears to be of the greatest interest to your readers

be of the greatest interest to your readers:

"Gentlemen of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Senate:

"The opening of your Sensions has always been considered a bappy event for the country, which sees in that act the reguler march of constitutional order, and for the Government which seeks and finds in you the cooperation mecursary for the National weiture. But now your retinion is doubly salishator: it me, because to the foregoing comisderation is added this, that one of your first acts will be to designate the person who, according to the will of the people and agreeable to the laws must refere me from this post which I was never desirous of obtaining, and refused as long as possible, accepting of it only because it is a duty to make every sacrifice when the same is required in the sacred name of the country.

"On my accepting of the Executive power, the war will the United States had just been formitized, said some believed the peace being made under sad auspices for Mexico, it would be of short duration, or would give reactions. Such has not been the case, but the same have continued on the basis of the greatest equality as was suitable to the dignity of Mexico, really independent. Of the expeditions of adventurers which it was feared would melect our frontiers, none have been verified; and in this respect Mexico has found herself in a more a tvantageous situation than many expected.

spect Mexico has found herself in a more advantageous slunden than many expected.

The greater part of the discussions that have been raised between the representatives of friendly powers have related to the debts owing to their subjects, not contracted, however by my administration, but have been the melanical interfance of those preceding it, including those of the Spaniards. The Government has endeavored to comply honorably and in good faith with their demands, and have cating this owner of them, paying what was believed to be just; which has exhausted the greater part of the small same assigned for secret purposes.

Now that a general arrangement of the Public Debt is about to place a terminus to this species of rechandations. I do not doubt there will be one motive less for discussions, and one more element of harmony and peace. Although some professis have been made against cortain articles of the law by the representatives of friendly powers, if as is pass the, the conventional arrangement with all the creditors be verified, there will be no basis for protests. Should the contrary, however, take place, the Government will endeavor to overceen the obstacles, applying, if necessary, to the legislative body, and I hope all will be arranged without any interruption of the friendly situation in which we now find ourselves, considering the dispositions of the same Ministers who have protested.

"Three Treaties have been calebrated during my administration. One with the Cated States relating for the pass of the Isahawa of Tehuantepee; another, with the same of the Isahawa of Tehuantepee; another, with the same of the Isahawa of Tehuantepee; another, with the same of the Isahawa of Tehuantepee; another, with the same of the Isahawa of Tehuantepee; another, with the same of the Isahawa of Tehuantepee; another, with the same of the Isahawa of Tehuantepee; another, with the same visit of the Isahawa of Tehuantepee; another, with the same of the Isahawa of Tehuantepee; another, with the same visit of the pass of the

on will be informed by the teport of the strater of oreign Relations."

"Here I must give a vote of thanks (being on the point of the fine of the first that the diplomatic corps or their moderation and friendly dispositions they have enerally shown toward Mexico in their communications; and I hope by a continuance of the same, they will see real-ted the object of their mission, to will: The continuance of peace, and with it the increase of reciprocal commerce."

The President goes on to say that although there exist here Representatives of a certain rank in diplomatic order, this Government, not for want of

diplomatic order, this Government, not for want of respect but for the sake of economy, has not been able to send those of an equal rank.

"Domestic tranquility and order have been preserved, notwithstanding the endeavors to disturb the same, but there has been less disturbance than was prognosticated by the old tablets of traubordit attent, by the favor of Divine Providence, and the correctness of public opinion, the Government has been able to overpower the attempts to disturb public peace, and a few examples of rigor have consolidated the authority. I hope that the succeeding administration coorded to the man who has aided me in this labor will be more tranquil and happy, oven in this respect so important for the vellareof the Republic."

"The relations with the Governments of the States have in general been friendly; great prudence on the part of the general Government, a constant cooperation to maintain the

ceers! Government, a constant cooperation to maintain the ceal an horities, and an occasional exercise of the power of the federation, on verture occasions, laye produced his favorable result. I believe nevertheless that this point your attention, and that it is of so much impor-ted preservation of the Federal system, and seven one ity of Mexico, that no labor you can devote ame, nor no prompittude, will be too great. In whatever, Constitution the nationality of Mexico, that no labor you are the nationality of Mexico, that no labor you are the nationality of Mexico, that no labor you are the fix the same, nor no prompittide, will be too great. In der that whatever Constitution shall be beneficent, it is seessary that it be rightly understood, and observed with anothers; and it oppears we are not very far advanced in his request. It frequently happens that the States in their interior administration dictate laws that are reserved to the Federal power; for the laws thus made the act of reforms dictates a remedy, in having recourse to the Senate to decire their nullity; and for their Gubernative laws the Gow arnors are responsible. But each of the remedies is in it nature odious and slow, and generally arrives after the evidence of the present of their present of the present o

"The faculty that the Constitution concedes to the President for executing the generaliaws, requires in many cases that he of force, which, when it is necessary to exercise has been produced.

The faculty that the Constitution concedes to the President for executing the general laws, requires in many cases the use of force: which, when it is necessary to exercise it sgainst authorities, leads to evils which it is not necessary to allude; for this reason the general Government has tolerated evils rather than have recourse to such an extreme; but tolerance has its limits; sometimes it has been necessary to make use of force, and if, by the favor of God, civil war has not been produced, this dos a not prove it may not happen in future. I believe that it is indispensable to assign those cases, and the manner in which, when necessary, the Government can legally suspend without using once, the laws of the State which are reported to be contrary to the Constitution or general laws; and I am persuaded that when this point becomes to be clearly and justly established, there will be obtained for the system by which we are now governed one of the greatest guaranters of stability.

I omit here several paragraphs relating to the

I omit here several paragraphs relating to the

war of castes,

"Although various plans for colonization have been proposed, none of them have appeared worlty of complete adoption. Knowing from former attempts of this sind that some have proved useless, and unfortunate, and others even extremely ruthous, the Government has been fearful in this particular, and the want of laws, the outlines of which are now before Congress, has greatly contributed to this trresolution; perhaps it would be more suitable in this line not to receive colonies composed entirely of a foreigner, who in particular wish to establish themselves in the Republic.—The first stimulus for them to do so, and without which all other plans appear of little benefit, is the preservation of public tranquility, order, and the security of persons and property. If, as I hope, this good is probinged, the tide of European population, which now flows so abundantly toward the neighboring States of the North, will flow also to our shores, which afford no less inducements, and, becoming peopled, will form the strength and future happiness of the Republic. This field of legislation is yet to be cultivated, and I recommend it to you as of such importance that from its progress may arise the preservation of our nationality.

"Commerce and manufactures have flourished under the

from its progress may arise the preservation of our hatton-ality.

"Commerce and manufactures have flourished under the shade of peace. Property is secure and during the period of the last Presidency has suffered no stracks under the name of forced loans or others; Commerce in spite of the contraband and had roads ass. continued its course; the markets of the Republic are shundantly provided with Eu-ropean goods, which are sold at prices more moderate than they have been in any former epoch. I even fatter myself on another circumstance, which is that the number of bank-ruptices has been less during the past four years than is former ones; which shows that the speculatione have been more secure, which to me is a source of great satisfaction."

After another paragraph relating to the progress of manufactures, he continues:

gress of manufactures, he continues:

"But the most pleasing of all is, the good state of the mining business. This branch the most important of our country, and from the locrease of which depends, in Maxico, that of others, is more productive than in former years. Although at many periods some mining districts have presented that state of prosperity which has given them great fame, at present it is not one-or another isolated district which finds itself in prosperity, but there are many at the same time; and the product of them during the last year is nearly thirty millions. The discovery of quicksiver in California, and the low price in consequence, at which it may be obtained, has produced and probably will continue producing great benefit."

Here follows a long paragraph recommending the suppression of the licentiousness of the press, which, he says "attacks private life, placing in a ridiculous light men, things, and institutions, however sacred they may be." Speaking of the reforms made in the army he says:

The infidelity of the army he says:

The infidelity of the army canonized with the name of pronunciamento has disappeared. In the last attempts to disturb order the troops have not only avoided taking part, but firm to their caths have been as they ought to be the birm support of the law." "The army now is composed of the small number of 6.425 men, but these are true addiers; the greatest number are not in cities corrupting themselves by idleness, but are in the places where they are needed for the defence of the Republic."

I omit his remarks on the militia system, mili. tary colonies, military schools, the part relating to the contingent said by the States, and for the vigilance in the custom houses, as well as those

relating to the contraband trade. "Notwithstanding Congress have employed some time in the formation of the estimate of the expenses of the Government, this legislative work has not been perfected; but as the law of 28th November, 1889, determined the a most which could not be exceeded, the Government, or regularing the law, formed an estimate of what they should specificand according to the same have regulated the payments of last year. If this is not analogous to what Congress would do, I do doubt that, as a provisional arrangement, it is as much as could be desired; and that now those even who are interested are satisfied with the sums there assigned them and will be happy if they see the cavement is the

with. The total amount of the expenses of the Ad sinastration for the last year, the first half of which was no subject
to the law of Nov. 21, 1839, is \$2,405,489.

"In the course of more than a year after the issuing of
that decree, in which time the rights of many persons who
received sums from the Treasury have caused, be it on account of their renouncing them, or by the death of those
interesced, the estimate might be considered to have fimished, no new emproyments having been created; so that
the annual expense will be less than six millions which
are concested to the thovernment. But as the administration
may need, to make lised perfect, an increase of evenue
for the expenses, it is necessary, if chromatances do not
permit more than the six millions of dollars already concedes to the Government for the expenses of the aliminitration that the said amount be not decreased.

"From the first days of my administration the state of the
public debt especially attracted the attention of the Government and the Congress. The disorder in the financial department had been such that with each year the debt increased, not only on account of that which was left unpaid,
but new contracts more or less disadvantageous increased
the same; the contractors in these operations obtained the

the same; the contractors in these operations obtained the morigage of an especial fand, the product of which was delivered to them by the officers who collected the same, and sometimes the administration of these fands was delivered to them. The result was, the nation loss most of its revenue, and amongst the creations of the Government those that were so for actual services, and those nocessary to the administration, to whom the greater part of the revenue is decoted, were least sure of being paid, because what wescalled the mass of the revenue and desidued for the Government, was in effect the least of it.

"The law of the 14th June, 19th, provided that the Government should present within four months a plan for the regulation of the public debt, suspending in the meantime all payments which had not a fund consigned for the same. It is certain that this determination releved for a time the conflicts of the Government, without which it would not have been able to make one step, surrounded as it must have been, by the innumerable creditors that remained after the war. But as beneficent as this was in its day, it became necessary to alter it afterwards, in the first place even its essence was provisional, whilst the general regulation was being made; secondly, to be lasting it contained this injustice; that while some creditors were well paid others did not receive anything, and, finally, it permitted the will to exist in the most dangerous part, to set; the doors, ing the Treasury of a large amount of funds. The Government has paid all the said law of 14 Jane, 19, commonded to be paid, so that the amount delivered to the creditors is more than ten millions (\$10,50,000).

"The constant efforts of my administration were to obtain the regulation promised in the law of 14, and on all occasions that I have had the honor to address you, as well

"The constant efforts of my administration were to ob-tain the regulation promised in the law of '41, and on all occasions that I have but the honor to address you, as well as all the ministers of Finance, I have made constant reas all the ministers of Finance, I have made constant recommendations on the same subject, congress corresposting to the same; and the ladustry of their committees
has sounded the abyss of the public debt, which has been
all now rather an other of terror than of examination to
those charged with public power. The amount of the same
has been at last ascertained, if not in a manner arithmedeally exact, it has been nearly as, and by this, as well as by
other arrangements, it has been seen that the total amount
of the same is is at hun a hundred millions. An amount, if
it he a serious one, can not be called superior to the effer a
of the Republic, because it is comparatively less than that
of other nations.

"Laws have been issued, the effect of which has been to
diminish the annual interest and consolidate in one fund the

"Laws have been issued, the effect of which has been to diminish the annual interest and consolidate in one fund the interior debt and in another that called the exterior debt; leaving the rest of the public revenue dedicated exclusively to the expenses of the hintstration. As this is the linet general essesy of the kind the Republic has made, and as it is the first of humanity notto arrive at perfection, except by efforts repeated for a leagth of time, it is hoped that if in the except of these leaves difficulties arise, the constancy and prudence of the executive will surmount them."

"I cause only our attention especially to other considera-

Truns call our attention specially to other considerations. Although the Congress reducing the obligation of
the death rms augmented the part of the pather reveaue
which may is fluttre be applied to the expenses of the Admichitation; and although this part which is fees, be greater than it was before the law that revolating the debt,
as were titless that of these altered. In its actual state, is not
assessed, and it is indispensable, that whilst the Government labors to reduce the debt by mitual agreements the
means adopted until sow, you will make efforts and direct
your endeavors to increase the revenue by the laws that are
already invitated, or by those which your wisdom mae find
better. According to the lowest calculation, and in times
of peace, which do not require extra outlay, comprehending the debt, as now reduced, the Occerment will require
nearly \$10,00,000 at year, and the revenue does not amount
to that sum at present. Some efforts on the part of the
Chamber of Deputics, will increase the revenue to this sum
but if this is not verified, the path the mation has till now
followed,—a path which leads to perdition—1s the same it
will the stably continue following for the future. No recommendation of union ought to be considered as too
much on this point on which depends the foult of all that
has been done with so much well-directed labor until the
present. This is now the hidden rook on which the Side
will be wrecked or the remedy which will carre its evils.
It is question of life or death which will be decided very
soon. The Government undaring from the past, hopes that
the patriotism of the legislative body will not permit them
one moment of rerose, until there he a favorable solution
given to this problem.

of the public treasury, the large sums administered been to the Gov rument, in 1346-17, have been returned to

them."
"At present, everything appears to promise, on the part
of the new Pactors, all the moderation that could be desired; and on the part of the future Administration, all the
consideration of which the Charch is worthy; thus harmony will be preserved between both powers—and being triany will be preserved between both powers -an ted, may they be the cause of the happiness of which Providence has confided to heir care

The dispute between the executive and legisla. tive powers of the new State of Guerrero, has been referred to the General Congress for settlement Gen. Alvarez persists that the members who sace not think this dispute will result in anything serious but it will take a long time to settle, the same, as Gen. Alvarez has commanded so long with abas the sway in the South, he cannot bear to have the Legislature do otherwise than as he pleases. The General Government is afraid of him, and therefore they will have to delay the settlement of the question, I suppose, until both parties can mutually come to terms.

Rumor is busy respecting the persons who are to compose the Cabinet of Gen. Arista. It is probable that Senor Yanez will take the Department of Foreign Relations; Manuel Robles, that of War; Payno, as Minister of Finance: and Aguirre, that of Justice. The latter was offered to M. Lacunza, but he declined. Four highway robbers were hanged in Zacate-

cas, last week. Yours, Respectfully,

The Election of Gen. Arista as President-Present condition of Mexico-Gen. Arista and the Church-Immigration-State Laws in conflict with the Federal Government-Rusiness-Guerreo and San Luis-The Tehuantepec Treaty-Robbers-Indian Depredations, &c. &c. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MEXICO, Saturday, Jan. 11.

The two branches of Congress met on the 8th inst. as prescribed by the Constitution to open. and count the votes for the election of the President of the Republic. The votes of twelve States were found to be in favor of General Arista. He was consequently declared to be duly elected.

The opposition entertained hopes until the last moment, that something would occur to turn the scale in their favor, but they have now given it up, so that this important question, on which depends the fate of this nation has been definitely pends the late of this nation has been densitely put at rest. Now is the time for the new Presi dent to show whether he be the man capable of fulfilling the hopes of the well wishes of his coun-try. There is much for him to do, although a great try. There is much for him to do, although a great deal has already been done. The backward ten-dency has been apparently arrested by common consent, and the influence of his excellent pre-decessor. It now remains for General Arista to give an onward impetus.

Mexico finds herself at the present time in that

precarious state which a long course of ill-direct ed labor, bad management and neglect are sooner or later sure to produce. It is difficult to know when any extreme is arrived at, therefore I do not feel safe in asserting that the evils so long existing here have accumulated to that degree in which, unless cradicated, they will carry al-before them, yet I am under the impression that we have arrived at that point when improvement

must in reality begin.

Public opinion is assuming a proper course, and Public opinion is assuming a proper course, and selfishness is beginning to give way to more liberal ideas. The people have seen at last that nothing has been gained by constant interruptions of public order; the prime movers of them have suffered in connexion with the rest, and are convinced of their ruinous tendency. The great cause of the struggle for reform observed here it undoubtedly owing to the war. The people by that means were brought in contact with the power, and witnessed the prosperity, of a nation they had been taught by the basest selfishness to despise; the boasted greatness, and utility of their military were discovered to be mere bubbles. The deception was discovered, and public opinion was in consequence turned against the army. It was in consequence tuned against see army. It was ridiculed, despised. This, together with an exhausted treasury, taught the Government the propriety, and the necessity of doing away with it, and aided in the task, whilst the exemplary good-ness, and celebrated honesty of General Horrera

obtained the confidence, and were the means of uniting a divided people.

Thus one of the great evils which has preyed upon this unfortunate country from a combination of causes has been removed: there is no instructions to prevent the reforms intended, (if there be any) or derange the course of public tranquility.

The Universal (the Monarchist paper) continues its crisis of alarm, pretending to fear an attack on the property and privileges of the Church by the administration.

General Arista is a cautious man, and it is not generally believed by his partisans that he will do

generally believed by his partisans that he will do anything directly against that body. He knows, or ought to know, that, notwithstanding many clieg to the Church from education and habit, the minds of the great majority of the inhabitants are rapidly becoming alienated from it, and 't is pro-bable the time is not far distant, when the people of their own accord will call loudly for a reform in

that quarter.
The Priests are not liked, and people are daily The Priests are not liked, and people are daily becoming more bitter against them. The Cholera had the effect of showing them in a true light than before, producing a revulsion of feeling on the part of every community in the Republic against the would-be Saintlike beings, who in the midst of suffering and distress, instead of manifesting kindness, appeared to be divested of all human feeling, exacting the last penny of their dues before performing the ulamate services to the afflicted. The people remember this. They see a miserable example of that benevolence they have been taught was the ruling principle of the fathers of the Church. They know they are deceived, and ere long perhaps the consequences ceived, and ere long perhaps the consequences may be feit by those who were the authors of it.

The public debt, at least that called the interior debt, has been consolidated, in consequence of which the Government will have in the end reduced the amount of it to a considerable extent. They know at all events the exact amount to be paid, and if the same be not allowed to accumulate by any more illegal proceedings, or unjust exactions, it can at length be provided for. Several of the most influential of the Deputies are determined in the control of the control of the control of the determined in the control of the cont mined to insist on a reduction of the duties, in or-der to render the practice of smuggling of no

avail.

A strong desire has for a long time been manifested to encourage emigration. It appears to be a settled question here now amongst all class-es, that without this the country cannot prosper. It is confidently asserted that the coming administration will take this matter in hand at once and

enact favorable laws for the purpose.

The greatest difficulty existing here, aside from religious intolerance, is the little attention paid by the Legislatures of the States to the general laws. Each one of them considers itself absolutely independent, making laws in direct opposition to those of the General Government, to the great prejudice of the people, causing interrup-tion of business and sometimes loss of fortune. The laws do not even appear to be properly under-stood, and less attended to. Legal processes also are attended with such delay, that many suffer wrongs rather than have recourse to the tribu-

This country is yet new, many sources of wealth This country is yet new, many sources of wealth are still untried, and with capital and enterprise much is to be done. When there is a stability of the Government (of which I now see every prospect) capital, instead of being sent away, will be pect) capital, instead of being sent away, will be invested here to great advantage; the wealthy inhabitants will draw forth their concealed treasures, which have for years lain dormant, and they will circulate for the benefit of all; the fine estates will be improved and embellished, roads will be made, labor will be provided for the idle, and poverty and wretchedness will be banished from the cities.

At this moment business is dull, and there is but little moment in circulation; the middle classes

but little money in circulation; the middle classes consequently severely feel the pressure. This, however, is but temporary, and was expected, as on a change of Administration the people habitu-ally fear a pronunciamento, and confidence is for a short time suspended. Notwithstanding this, every thing in general appears to indicate a bet-ter state of things for the future.

The difficulty between the Executive and the Legislative powers of the State of Guerrero has not yet been removed by any decision of the General Government. Meantime (as I advised you in a former letter) the Legislature of that State remains suspended. A disagreement has also taken place between

the Legislature and the Executive of the State of San Luis. One of the members made an accusation against the latter for having violated the laws: the Legislature cited him to appear before them and answer within a few hours: he claimed them and answer within a few hours: he claimed the right of an ordinary citizen, asking a further delay, and finally would not answer. The sessions were then ordered to be closed. This took place on the 26th ult; notice being sent to the General Government. This gave orders for the sessions to be re-opened, refusing to take part in the affair, as the installation of the new Legislature was to take place on the lat inst. The latter have disapproved of the proceedings in general, and I believe the matter will be amicably arranged. Those disturbances will continue to take ranged. Those disturbances will continue to take place until all parties in a State come to under-

of the State to those of the Legislature of Gaer rero, who absented themselves from the same, viz: Bravo, Castanon, Vargas, and Anove, to re-turn to their duties. I believe they are deter-mined to resist the tyranny of General Alvarez to the last. The funniest of it all is, nothing can be done without them, as one of the party is the Secretary, he having carried off all the books, re-cords, etc. etc. and refuses to return them. The cords, etc. etc. and refuses to return them. The reason they give for not returning is, they cannot deliberate with freedom. The fact is Gen. Alvarez has enjoyed the supreme power of the department so long it has become become second nature to him. And at his will there is still the law, unless the General Government take strong and active measures (which they will not) there

will be no Constitution, nor no State.

A bill was introduced into the Chamber of Deputies to do away with the obligation imposed on foreigners of obtaining letters of security. The same was rejected.

On the 7th a bill was introduced for permitting the entrance free, of port charges, of all vessel carrying passengers, specie, or materials for the construction of railroads and railroad cars. Admitted for discussion. I have not heard that any thing has been done on the subject yet, but believe the bill will eventually pass. No other business of general interest has been done in this line.

The Siglo contained a long article, a few days

ago, sgainst the Treaty of Tehuantepec, declaring the country to be lost should the clause be consented to permitting this Government to ask the intervention of an armed force of the United States to protect the work. I wish this vexed question could be settled, as

I wish this vexed question could be sected, as the whole time, attention and influence of our Minister is directed to that business. Indeed, I cannot learn that he has done anything else. Peo-ple who have claims against this Government complain of the preference shows to this, and ask if the business of this house alone is to be attended to. The question, how long will the Government of the United States permit their Ministers to Mexico, having a salary of \$9,000 a year, to live at the house of Mr. Hargous, instead of one of their own, is a question frequently asked by Americans here. But they ask in vain. I need not, I think, state the impropriety of this; but it does not appear just that this high functionary should permit the suspicion that he has to depend upon this House to aid him in his business, that he cannot afford to live independent, or that he specially protects their interests. Gov. Letcher does wrong in this respect, and former Ministers have done the same. I hope, however, the Government of the United States will ere long correct this long-continued abuse Mexico, having a salary of \$9,000 a year, to live at the house of Mr. Hargous, instead of one of their

continued abuse

Four celebrated robbers, who have infested the roads in the State of Jalisco and in the vicinity of Guadalsjars, have been sentenced to death. Some of these fellows have been on the road for more

than ten years. than ten years.

The Indians are becoming every day more daring. A few days since we had news that they were committing their usual depredations near the town of Fresnillo, in the State of Zacatecas. I feel certain, if the Government does not take measures to suppress this evil, the Indians will take possession of some of the interior States. Durango even, to say nothing of Chihuahua and Sonora, will soon be abandoned to them.

The Legislature of Puebla has just passed a

The Legislature of Puebla has just passed a bill fixing the amount of consumption duties to be paid on articles of commerce introduced into the State. The amount to be paid on Pianos and Coaches of the first class is \$8 each, and other

things in proportion.

The disturbance caused by Melendez, in the State of Oaxaca, appears to have been quelled; nothing is said now upon that subject. I should not think it strange to hear of others of the kind, but attach no importance to them, and repeat, they are only the dying efforts of the Pronunciamientistas, (to coin a word.)

Nours respectfully,